

Discover
Ancient Egypt

at The Carnegie

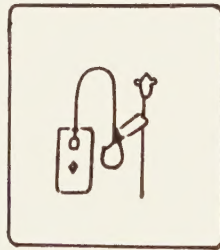


This book belongs to



Your name in English

Your name in hieroglyphs (Use the instructions on page 15.)



This big hieroglyph is the Egyptian symbol for "scribe." It shows a scribe's palette, a bag for his powdered ink, and a reed holder. Can you guess what Egyptian scribes did for a living? (Look on the answer page.)

On the cover: Sety I, a king of ancient Egypt, presents an offering to the falcon-headed god Horus.

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Worship in Ancient Egypt

The people of ancient Egypt worshiped many gods and goddesses. They built great temples to honor these deities. Each of these deities had different jobs (called functions).

First read about six well-known deities and underline their functions. Then look at the drawings of the deities on the next page and see if you can guess who they are. The descriptions will help you out.

Amun-Re was the chief deity of the New Kingdom (from about 1539 to 1070 B.C.). He was pictured as a human wearing a crown of two feathers. The famous temple of Karnak was dedicated to him.

Hathor was the goddess of the sky, love, music, and dancing. She also protected women. She was often pictured as a human with a circle representing the sun between two cow's horns on her head.

Osiris represented rebirth after death. He ruled the afterlife, judging all Egyptians after they died. He was shown as a mummy wearing a feathered crown and holding a crook and flail (farming tool) in his arms.

Isis was the wife of Osiris and the mother of Horus. (Horus is pictured on the front cover.) Isis was a powerful magician. She was often pictured with the hieroglyphic symbol for "throne" on her head.

Thoth, a moon god, was the keeper of time and inventor of writing. He was drawn with the head of an ibis (a bird). He held writing materials and wore full and crescent moons on top of his head.

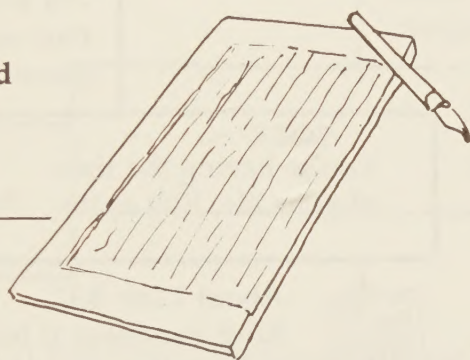
Anubis was the god who performed the ceremonies of mummification and protected the cemeteries. He was shown with the head of a jackal (wild dog).

People who study ancient Egypt are called Egyptologists. First they find areas where the ancient Egyptians lived or were buried. (These are called sites.) Then they dig for objects that the ancient Egyptians made. (These are called artifacts.) Finally, they study these artifacts to learn about the Egyptians.

Below are six artifacts. Unscramble the word with each artifact to find the site where it was found. (The map will help you.) Write the site under the scrambled word.

Now find the site on the map, and draw a line from the artifact to the site.

1. Wax board and
reed pen from
LE-YUMFA
- _____



4. Boat from
HURSDA
- _____



2. Fragment of a
relief of a
sun disk from
LE-RANAMA
- _____



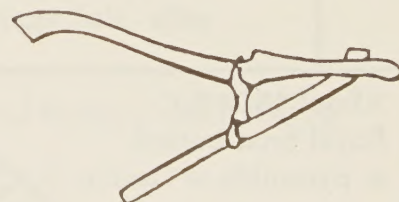
5. Kohl (eyeliner)
pot from
DOBYSA
- _____



3. Pot from
UH
- _____



6. Hoe from
SHEBET
- _____



A Time Travel Game

The players are time travelers who have been assigned to visit 15 time periods. The first player to visit *all* of them wins.

Two players. Materials needed: two game pieces (like buttons or stones), 15 square tokens (to fit into spaces) cut from each of two colors of heavy paper or cardboard, two dice (one for each player).

START

About 3100 B.C.
First king of Egypt.



About 2650-2150 B.C. Early
pyramids built.



STOP

About 2600 B.C.
Royal Tombs of Ur
built in Mesopotamia.



Move back three.

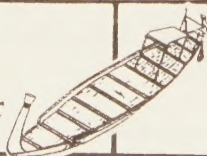
About 2000 B.C.
Stonehenge built
in England.



STOP

Time is on your
side. Roll again.

About 1840 B.C.
Royal boat buried
at pyramids at Dashur



You lost track of
time. Do Not Move.



**THE
FUTURE**

776 B.C.
First recorded Olympic
games in Greece.



You're having the time
of your life. Roll again.

About 1240 B.C.
King Ramesses II built
famous Egyptian temple.



STOP

About 1336-1327 B.C.
King Tutankhamen
ruled Egypt.



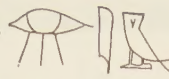
Move forward three.

Time is your friend
Roll again.

About 1493-1352 B.C.
Height of Egyptian
empire.



About A.D. 394
Last writing in
hieroglyphs.



Move back two.

STOP

A.D. 1492
Columbus
discovered
America.



Here's where B.C. time ends.
Lose a turn while you cross
over to A.D. time.

Move back six.

44 B.C.
Julius Caesar
assassinated in Rome.



Move forward four.

About 215 B.C.
Great Wall of China
completed.



STOP

332 B.C.
Alexander the Great
conquered Egypt.



How to Play: Each player receives a game piece, a die, and 15 tokens all of one color.

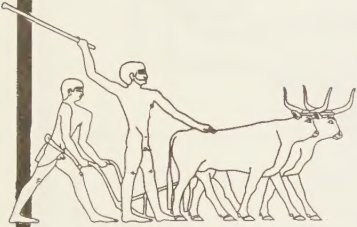
1. Both players place their game pieces on "START" and roll their die. The player with the highest roll goes first.
2. Player 1 moves the number of spaces indicated by the die he threw.
 - If he lands on a space **without** a picture, he does whatever it tells him to do. "Stop" means his turn has ended.
 - If Player 1 lands on a space with a picture (a time period), he reads aloud what it says and places a token on the space. He then rolls his die again and moves **in whatever direction he wants, forward or backward**.
 - Player 1 continues to play until he lands on a "Stop" space or a space that contains his token.
3. Then Player 2 takes a turn.
4. The first player to leave a token on each time period space, including "THE FUTURE," wins.

By the way, if you are confused about "B.C." and "A.D.," ask someone to explain them to you.

Ancient Egyptians at Work

The kind of work Egyptians did depended on what class their family belonged to. For example, an upper-class man might be a **priest** and a woman might be a **priestess**. Lower-class men could be **farmers** or **potters**, and women could be **weavers**. A woman of the upper or lower class could be a **musician** or a **mistress of the house**.

Unscramble each of these jobs (The bold type will help you). Then draw a scene in the box showing one or more of the people at work.



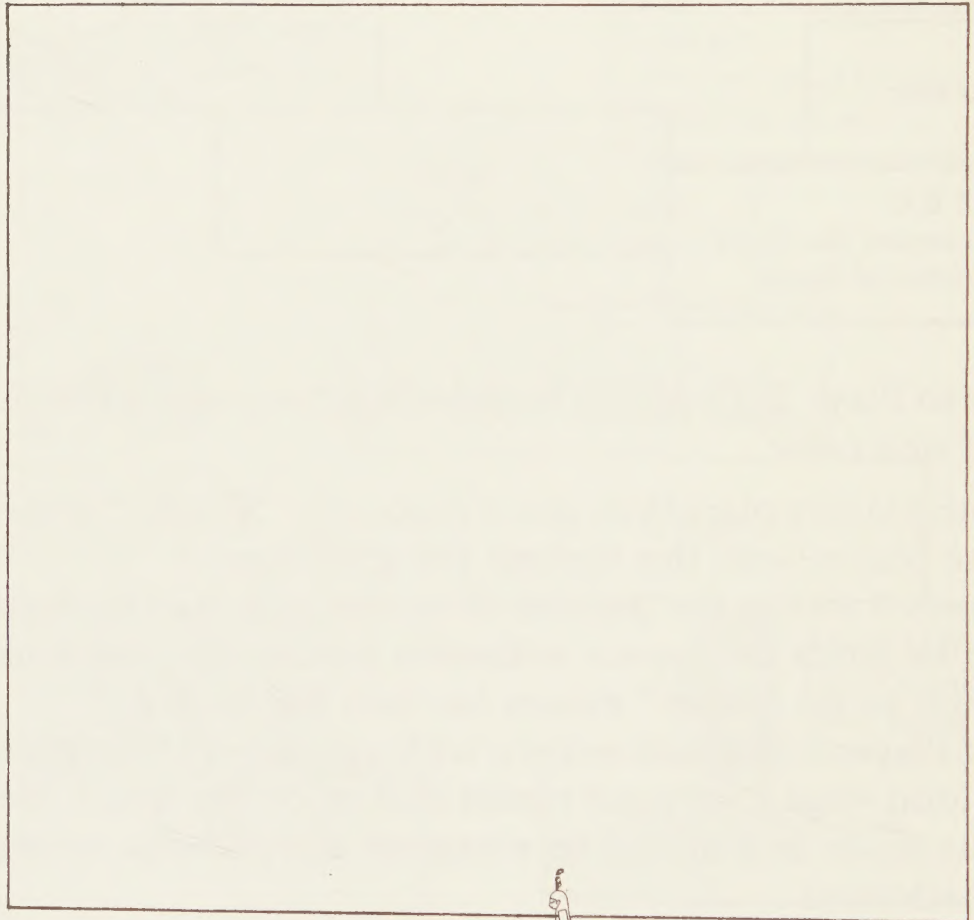
1. MERRAF



2. STIERP



3. TOPRET



4. STRESSIM FO SOUHE



5. SESTIERPS



6. SICIANMU



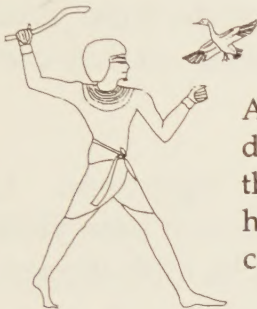
7. ERVWEA

Children in Ancient Egypt

How do you spend your time? List the things you do the most:

Children in ancient Egypt did not play many games. When they were your age, they were learning to do the jobs they would work at when they grew up. Here are six Egyptian children learning to work.

Read about each of these Egyptian children. Then complete the sentence at the bottom of the page.



A boy learning to catch ducks for food with a throwstick. (Duck hunting was also considered a sport.)



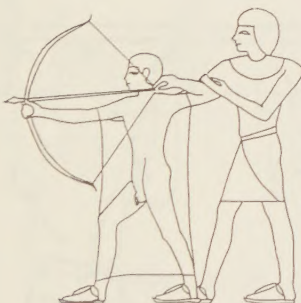
A girl learning to be a mourner. (Men and women were paid to express sorrow at funerals.)



A boy learning to be a priest.



A girl learning how to care for her baby brother or sister.



A prince learning archery to be a leader in the army.



A girl learning to be a musician.

If I had lived in ancient Egypt, I would have wanted to learn to be

ALL of them because they are all fun

Ancient Egyptian Puppets

The kind of clothing Egyptians wore depended on their social status and the work that they did. Working men and women wore less clothing than wealthy people. Often farmers and other working men wore nothing at all. (Can you guess why?) People of high status wore fancier clothes than the working people. Both men and women of high status often wore jewelry, makeup, and black wigs. Sometimes they scented the wigs by wearing lumps of perfumed wax on their heads. The Egyptians made sandals from palm fiber, but they went barefoot as much as possible.

Color the four Egyptian puppets on the next page using the color guide on this page. Then cut them out and tape them to spoons or pencils so they can be used as puppets.

Now you can make up plays about the ancient Egyptians. Use your imagination to think up the story. One way to have fun is to base your play on the information in the activities in this book. For example, look at page 8. What could your puppets do to show Egyptians at work?

(Note: Before you cut out your puppets on page 11, finish page 12.)

Color Guide

Hair: black

Men's skin: reddish brown

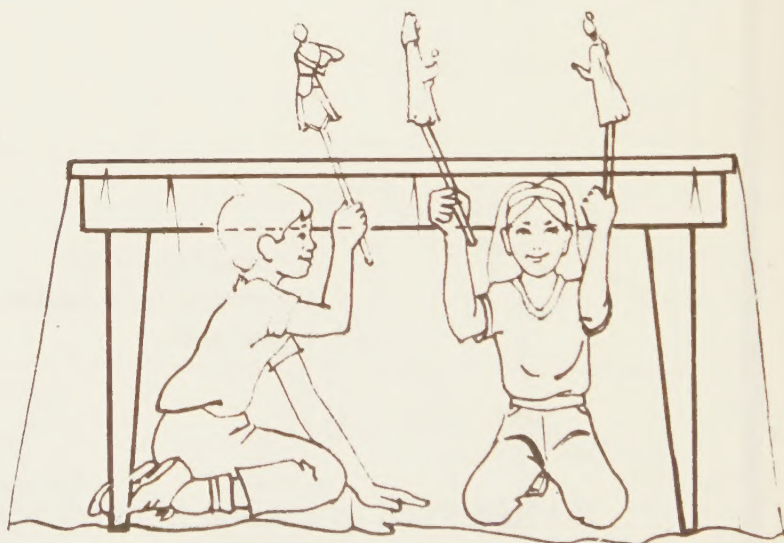
Women's skin: yellowish brown (They were not in the sun as much.)

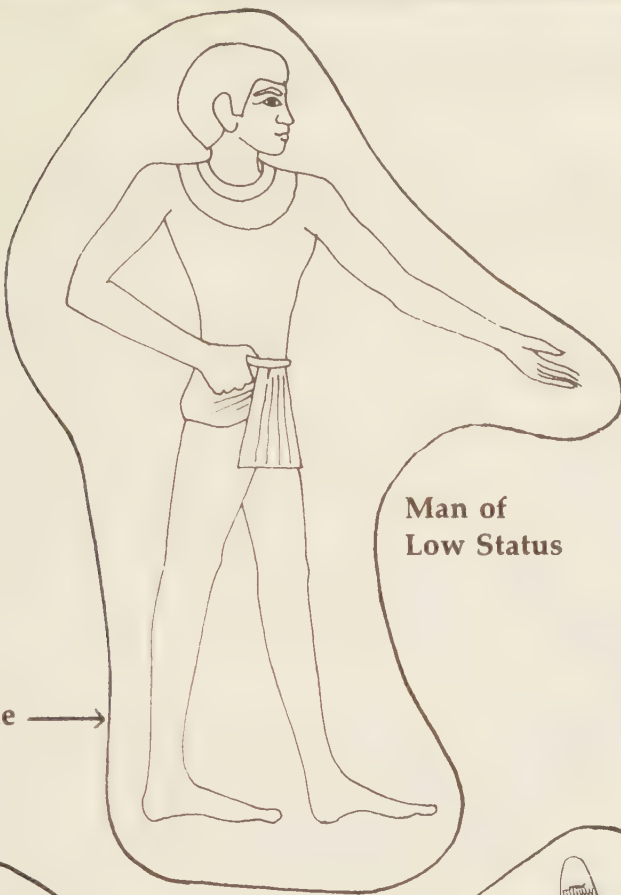
Clothing: White (It was made of linen.)

Man's jewelry: your choice

Women's jewelry: your choice

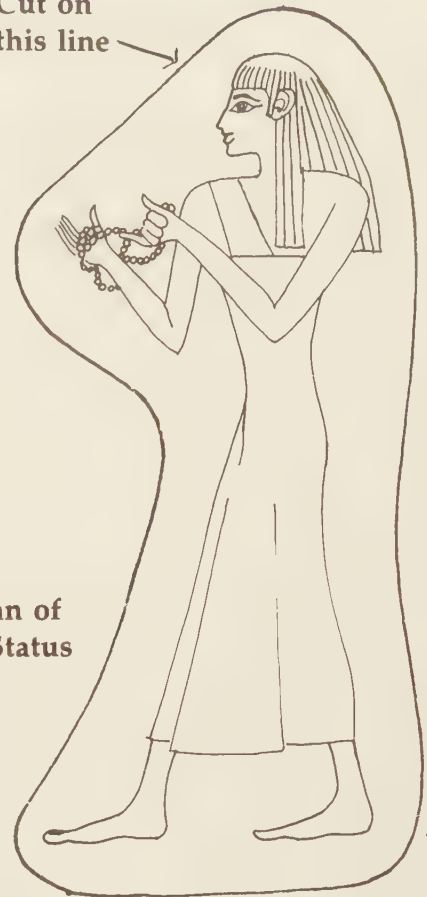
Sandals: beige





**Man of
Low Status**

Cut on
this line →



**Woman of
Low Status**



**Woman of
High Status**

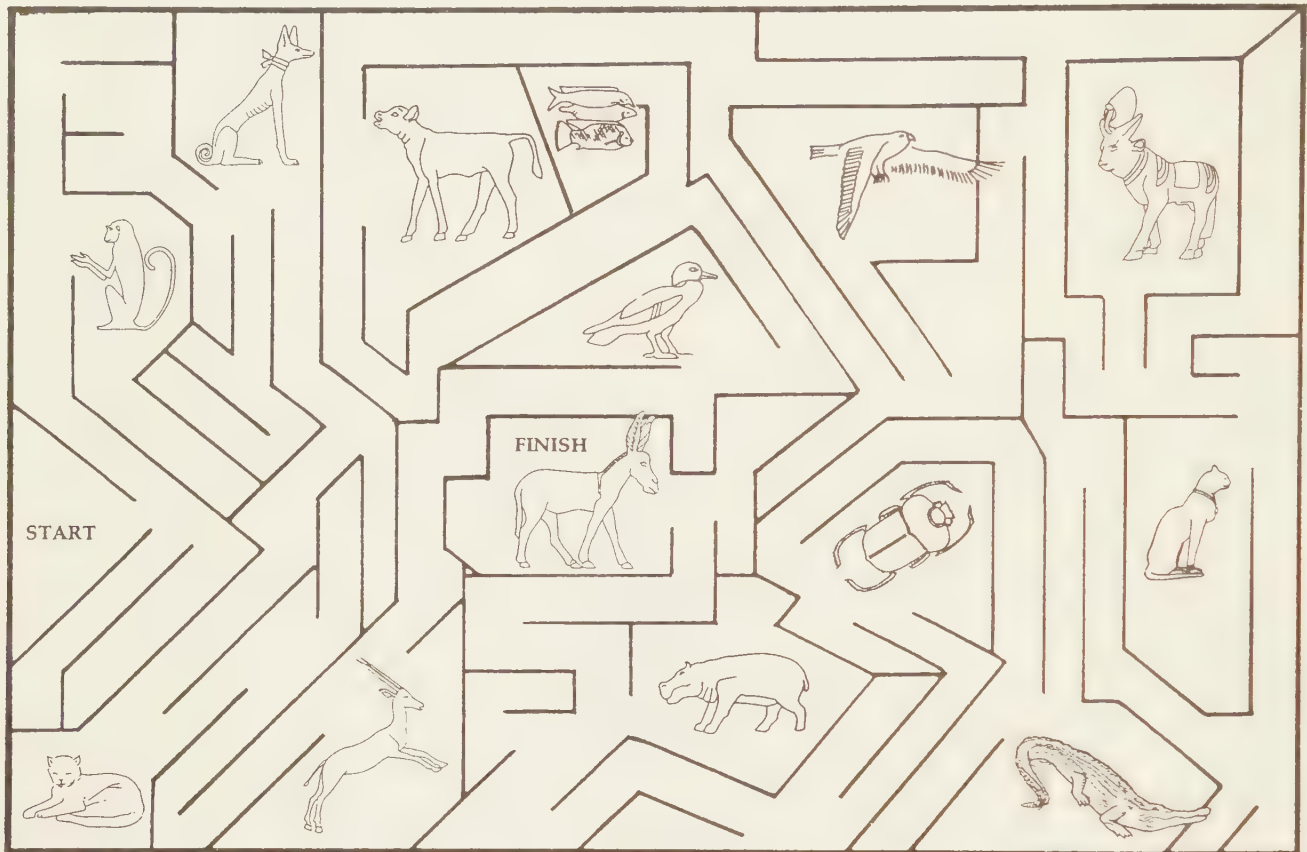
← Cut on
this line →



**Man of
High Status**

A Walk in Ancient Egypt

There were many kinds of animals in ancient Egypt. Pretend you are in ancient Egypt as you "walk" through this maze. As you meet an animal, guess what it is. Keep going until you reach "finish."



Read how the ancient Egyptians used these animals. Then find each animal again and color it, using the "crayons" as guides. (Two animals appear twice.)



The Egyptians used crocodiles, falcons, cats, cows, and scarab beetles in their religion. (Find the sitting cat and the decorated cow.)



They used monkeys, cats, and dogs as pets.



They used cows, ducks, fish, and gazelles for food.



They used donkeys to carry things.



They avoided hippopotamuses.

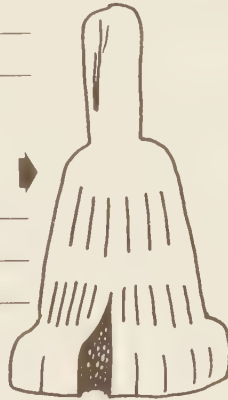
How Were These Objects Used?

Pretend you are an Egyptologist (someone who studies Egypt) and you must figure out how these objects from ancient Egypt were used. If you need a hint, look at the modern objects at the bottom of the page.

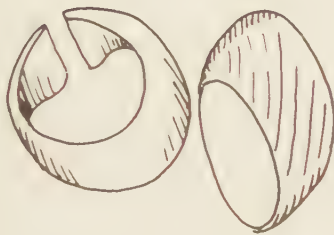


1. _____

3. _____

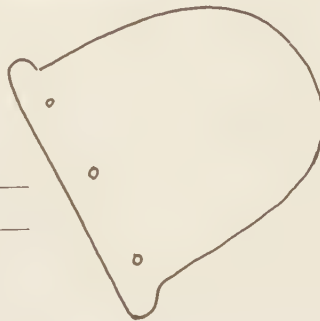


2. _____



4. _____

6. _____



5. _____

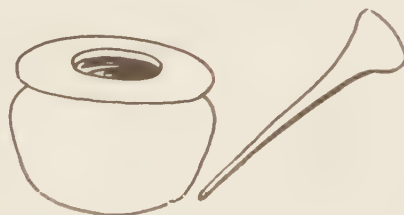


7. _____

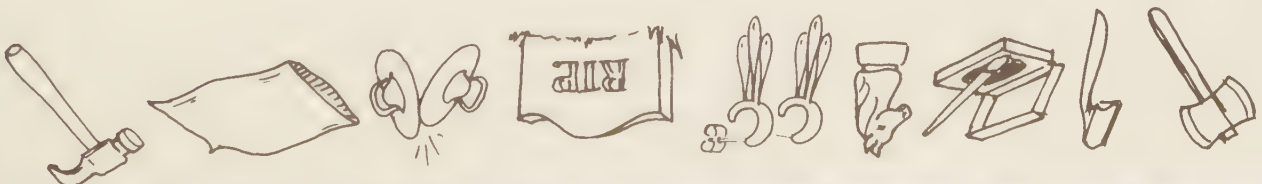
8. _____



9. _____



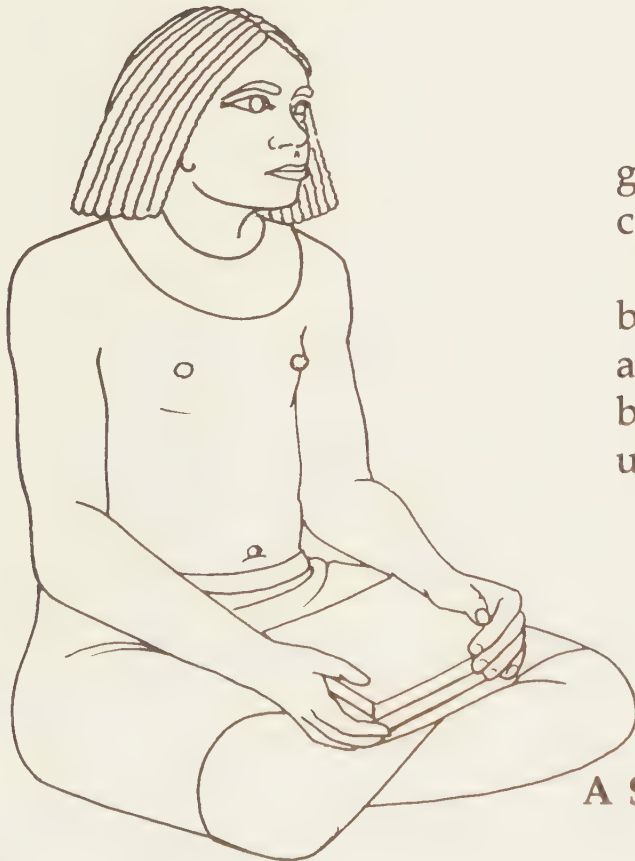
HINTS



Write like an Egyptian

Scribes and upper-class men and women used a form of writing called *hieroglyphs*. Hieroglyphs used pictures for sounds and ideas. Our alphabet contains 52 symbols (26 capital letters and 26 small letters); theirs had about 750 symbols. We read English from left to right, but the ancient Egyptians read from left to right or right to left depending on how the hieroglyphic characters faced. Sometimes they even read in columns from the top of the page to the bottom.

The ancient Egyptians sharpened tall, slender reed plants to use for pens. They dipped these in ink made of soot mixed with water. They wrote on a paperlike material called *papyrus* that was made by layering white strips of the papyrus plant stems and then pressing them together. The sheets of *papyrus* were rolled and tied with string. The Egyptians also wrote on monuments, tomb walls, and burial linen. They used broken pieces of pottery, stones, and scraps of *papyrus* for notes the way we use scratch paper.



Scribes wrote records for the government and for people who could not write.

A boy usually learned to be a scribe if his father was a scribe. The boy's schooling began at age 5 or 6 and lasted until he reached the age of 16.

A Scribe

Write Your Name in Hieroglyphs

Use the code below to write your name the way ancient Egyptians might have written it. Note that the vowels (A, E, I, O, and U) and the letters V and Z did not exist in hieroglyphs. We have used "sound-alike" substitutes for these letters. The Greeks added the lion symbol for the letter "L" after 332 B.C., when they controlled Egypt.

Hieroglyphic Code



My Name in English: _____

My Name in Hieroglyphs: _____

You must do one more thing. If you are female, put this symbol after your name: . If you are male, use this symbol: . These female and male determinants were always used by the Egyptians.

Now copy your hieroglyphic name inside the front cover of this book.

When Egyptians wrote, they put their words in a different order from English. Look at this hieroglyphic sentence.



How would we say it in English? _____

Draw like an Egyptian

Ancient Egyptians decorated their temples with many types of scenes. They drew pictures of the gods as a reminder of divine power and their promises to the gods. They drew battle scenes showing the king defeating Egypt's enemies to protect the temple and thus all of Egypt forever.

The Egyptians also drew pictures in tombs. Scenes of food offerings showed what the dead person was to enjoy in the afterlife. Daily life scenes provided a familiar environment for the spirit.

Egyptians drew people with their bodies and heads sideways, but they drew eyes and chests as seen from the front. In Egyptian art, the more important a person was, the larger he or she was drawn.

These two drawings show women musicians. It isn't hard to tell which is Egyptian and which is modern.

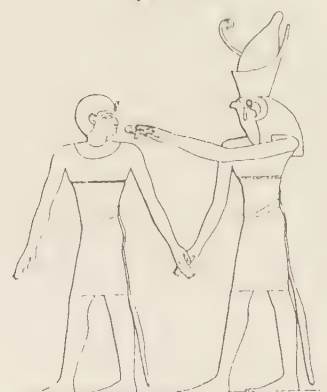
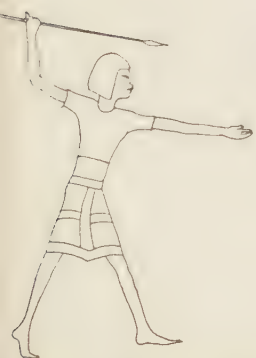


Name three ways the ancient Egyptian women are different from the modern women.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Now draw your *own* Egyptian-style picture. Almost all the drawings in this book have been copied from real Egyptian drawings, so they will give you ideas. (Don't use the drawings of the pyramids. These are modern drawings since the Egyptians did not draw pyramid scenes.)



Boats on the Nile

The Nile was very important to the ancient Egyptians. It was their main way to travel through their country and to move their goods. Here are four of the many kinds of boats they had:

Cargo Boats carried animals, farm products, and other goods like pots and baskets. Cargo boats had a rudder in the back for steering and smaller paddles in the front.

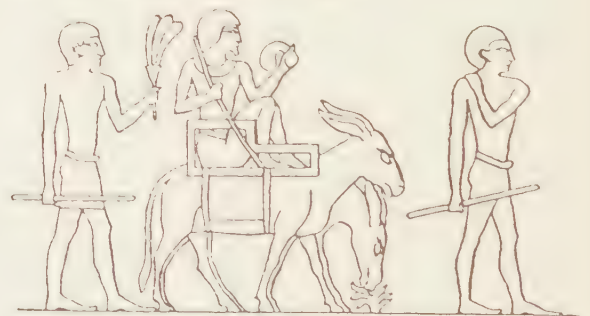
Funerary Boats were used to carry mummies across the river to cemeteries. The mummy was placed in the center of the boat on a table. Sometimes they carried statues of goddesses to protect the body.

Papyrus Skiffs were used for working in swampy areas. The Egyptians often used these small boats to hunt with spears. They used poles and paddles to move these boats.

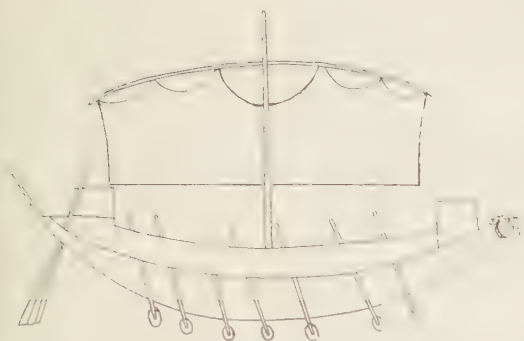
Naval Boats were used to fight battles. They had sails as well as small oars along the sides. The Egyptians often used bows and arrows, spears, and clubs as weapons.

Other Ways of Travel

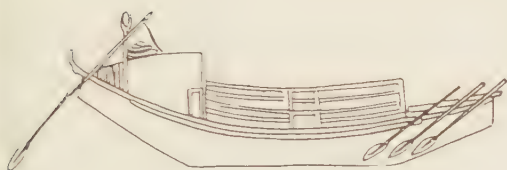
Although the ancient Egyptians usually traveled long distances by boat, they traveled in other ways. For short distances, walking was the main method of travel. People walked to their fields or to neighboring villages. Wealthier people used litters, carried by servants, or sedan chairs mounted on donkeys. Donkeys, however, usually carried goods and worked in the fields. There were no camels in Egypt until about 500 B.C., but horses and chariots were introduced around 1600 B.C. and were used by the nobility for travel and for fighting battles.



Write the name of each of these boats. Then draw a line from each boat to the picture on the right that shows what it carried.



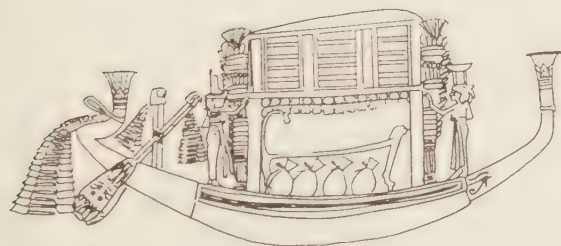
1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



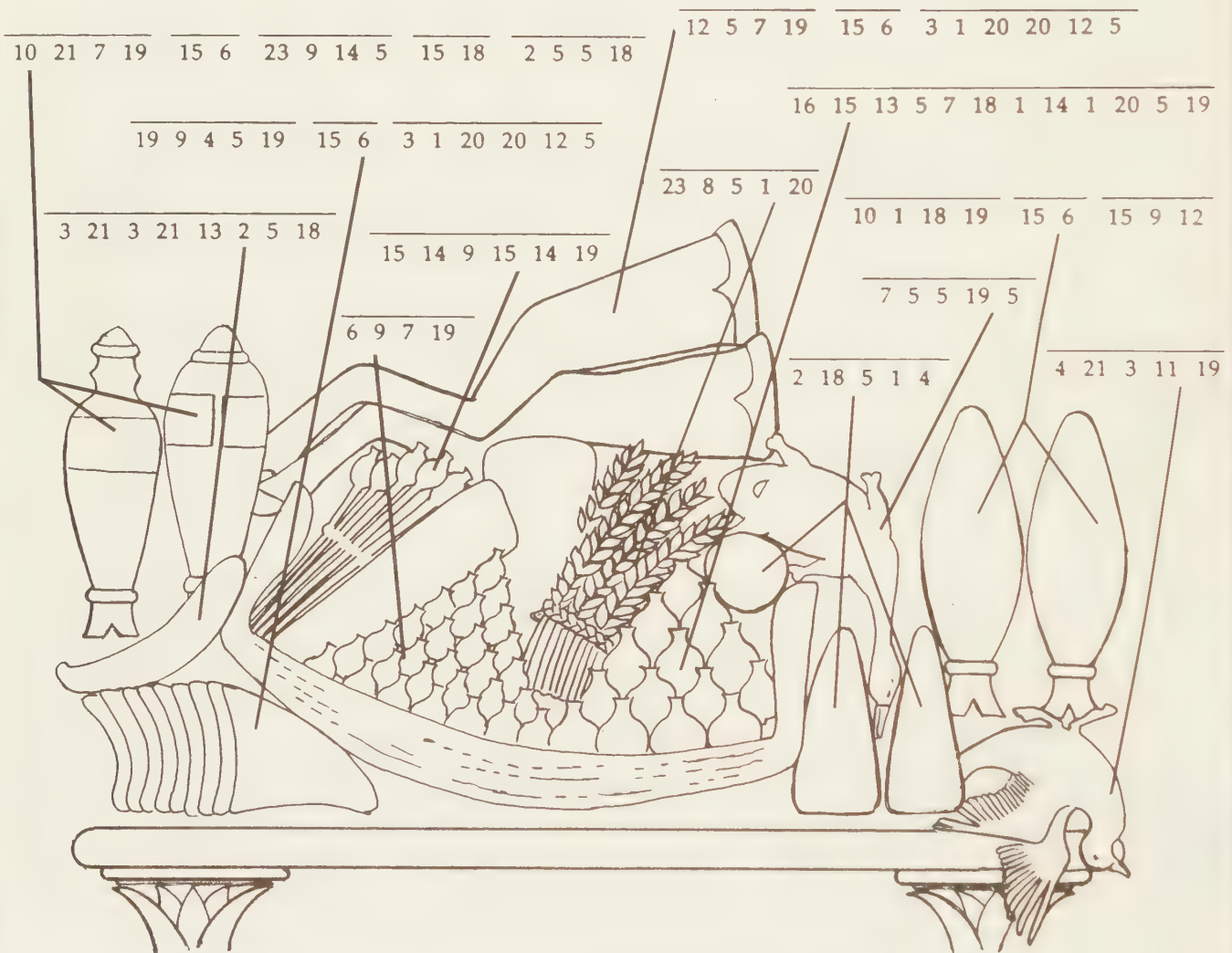
Food for the Dead and the Living

Here is a drawing of an offering table in a chapel built in honor of a dead wealthy Egyptian. All this food is being offered to the dead person to enjoy in his afterlife. It is the same food that the ancient Egyptians ate while they were alive.

The food on this offering table is labeled with numbers. To discover what food the Egyptians ate, use the code breaker and write the correct letter above each number. Then color the picture.

Code Breaker

Alphabet	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26



By the way, people also drank milk and ate cheese.
The working people usually ate fish instead of beef.

All About Mummies

All ancient Egyptians were very concerned about what would happen to them after they died. They believed that a person's whole body had to be preserved for him or her to have an afterlife. The preserved bodies are called mummies. Mummification worked so well that many mummies still exist today.

Mummification took about 70 days. First the lungs, intestines, liver, and stomach were removed and placed in four containers called canopic jars. The brain was sometimes removed. Then the body was placed in a chemical called natron which absorbed all the liquid in it.

Next the body was wrapped with layers of linen. Often jewelry and religious charms called amulets were placed between the linen layers.

The mummy was then placed in one or more wooden coffins, which were often shaped like the body. The coffins were placed in a stone box called a sarcophagus, which was then placed in a tomb. Finally the tomb was filled with objects the Egyptians thought the dead person would need in the next life.

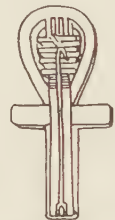
Here is a mummy shape. The body has been dried and you have been assigned by the Egyptian embalmers to wrap it and get it ready for burial. You can draw the linen or paste down strips of paper to look like linen. Don't forget to include the jewelry and amulets. If you feel ambitious, you can also design a coffin and finally a sarcophagus from paper or cardboard and paste them on the mummy.



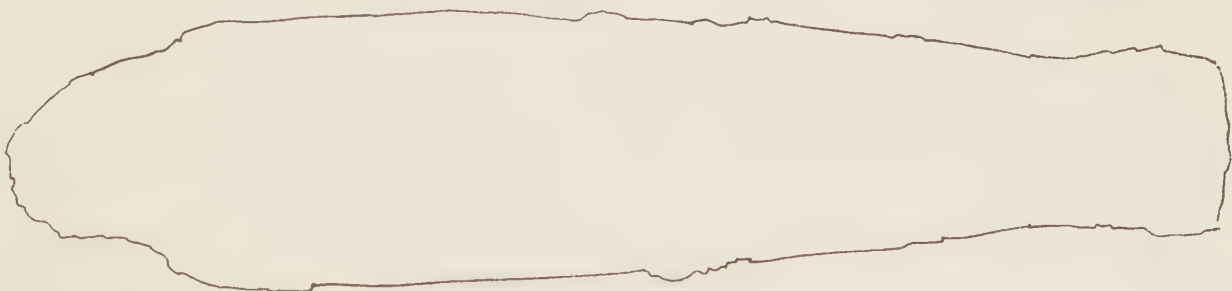
Coffin



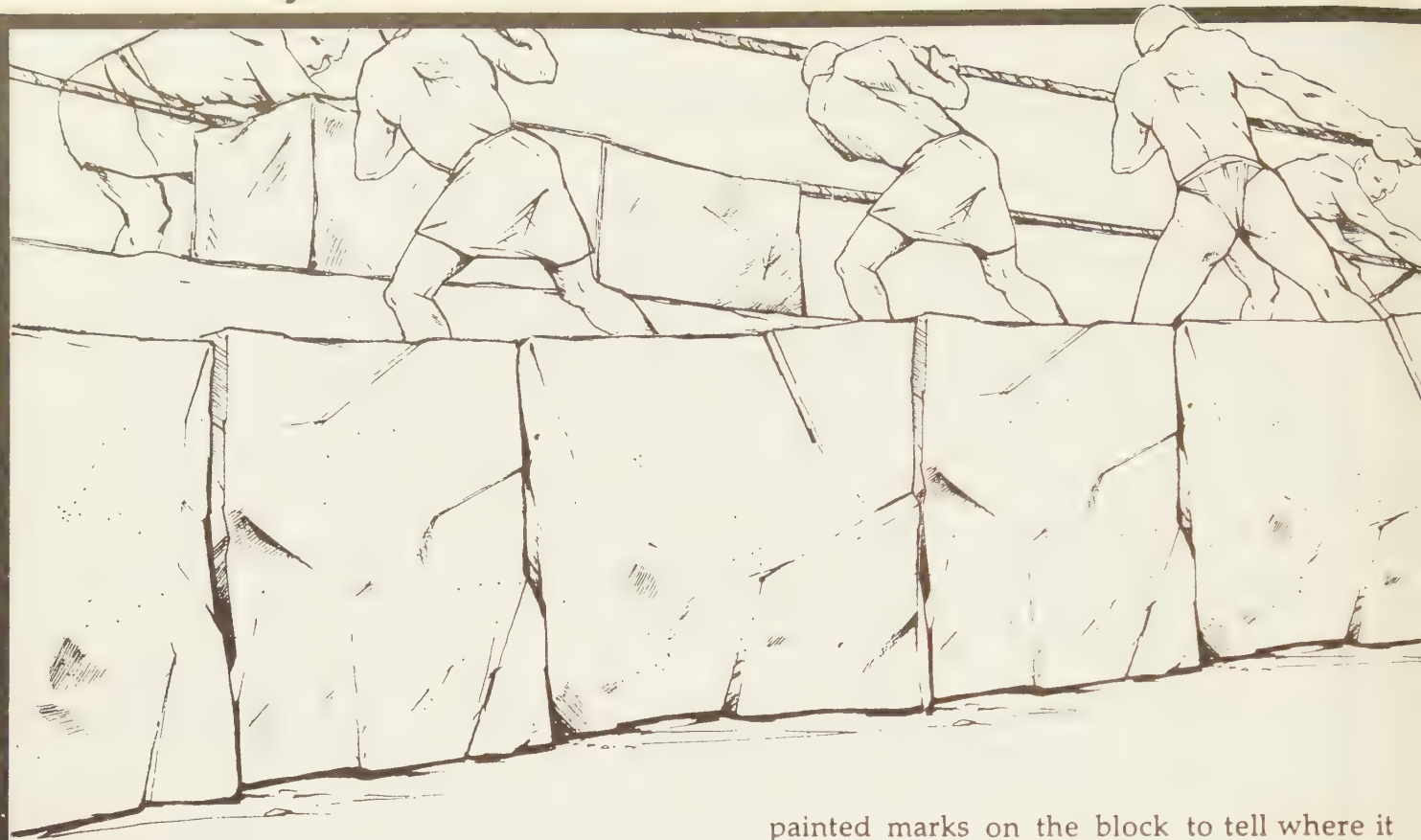
Sarcophagus



Amulets



How the Pyramids Were Built



Pyramids were huge, stone burial places for kings. The largest pyramid was built for King Khufu (whom the Greeks called Cheops). It is at Giza, near Cairo. It is called the Great Pyramid. The Great Pyramid probably contains more than two million stone blocks that each weigh about two and one half tons.

It is amazing that all of those heavy blocks were quarried (dug out of the earth), transported, chiseled to exact measurements, and moved into place without modern machines. Every year during the rainy season (from July to September) when the Nile flooded the land, farmers and other men paid their taxes by working on the pyramids.

Many pyramids were made of large blocks of limestone. Most of these blocks came from a quarry at the base of the pyramid. A gang of workers moved each block to a wooden rocker.

Then they measured it and used copper chisels to smooth its sides. After that, they

painted marks on the block to tell where it would be placed in the pyramid.

Next each block that belonged in the bottom level of the pyramid was rolled off its rocker onto a wooden sled and pulled to its place in the pyramid. Then workers pushed it off the sled into place.

It is amazing that they didn't use mortar (a mixture similar to cement) to hold the blocks together! When the base (first level) of the pyramid was finished, the workers made dirt ramps that reached from the ground to the top of the first level of stones.

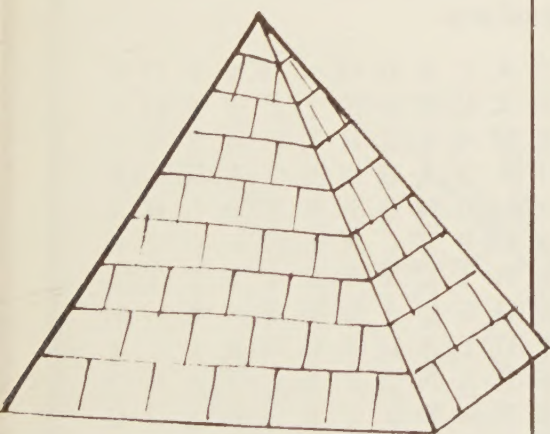
Then they dragged more blocks on wooden sleds up the ramps to make the second level. After each level was completed, the workers added more dirt until the ramps reached the next level. When all of the stone blocks were in place, the workers topped the pyramid with a capstone, which looked like a small pyramid.

The pyramid still wasn't finished because its sides were uneven, like stairs. Workers re-



moved part of the dirt ramp and built a wooden framework they could stand on while they chiseled away the corner of each block on a couple of levels. Then they removed more of the ramp, rebuilt the framework, and chiseled off the corners of the next few levels of blocks.

When they reached the bottom of the pyramid, the sides were smooth and the king's tomb was finished at last!



Build a Sugar Cube Pyramid

What you need

a large paper plate, 165 square sugar cubes, glue, sandpaper

What to do

1. Arrange 81 sugar cubes into rows of 9 on a paper plate so they form a square. Glue them to the plate.
2. Arrange 49 sugar cubes in rows of 7 on top of the first layer so they form a square. Center this square on top of the first level. Glue each of the 49 sugar cubes in place.
3. Arrange 25 sugar cubes in rows of 5 on top of the second layer so they form a square. Center this square on top of the second level. Glue the 25 sugar cubes in place.
4. Arrange 9 sugar cubes in rows of 3 on top of the third layer so they form a square. Center this square on top of the third level. Glue the 9 sugar cubes in place.
5. Center one sugar cube on top of the fourth level and glue it in place.
6. Let the pyramid dry and then sand its four sides. Start at the bottom of each side and work to the top until the side is slanted and smooth. Do your sanding outdoors or work on plenty of newspaper.

Life After Death

The ancient Egyptians spent lots of time preparing for their life after death. Everything they did when someone died was done to help that person reach his afterlife. Here are some words that will help you understand what the Egyptians believed. After you read about these words, do the word search. You could also see how many words you can put in a short story.

Pyramid. A large monument from the Old and Middle Kingdoms where the king's mummy was supposed to stay for eternity.

Mastaba. A mudbrick, rectangular structure built above the burial chamber of a nobleman and his family.

Embalmers. People whose job was to prepare dead people for burial. They made the mummies.

Natron. A salty substance found in nature that embalmers used to dry out bodies in order to mummify them.

Canopic jars. Four jars that contained the mummy's lungs, intestines, liver, and stomach. They were buried in the tomb with the mummy.

Cartonnage. Material used to make masks for mummies. It was made from linen covered with plaster and decorated with paint.

Sarcophagus. A large, rectangular box, usually of stone, that held the mummy's coffin(s).

Shabti. A mummy-like statue placed in a tomb to work for the dead person.

Book of the Dead. A group of supposedly magic spells used by dead people to make sure they would be happy in their afterlife.

Anubis. The jackal-headed god in charge of embalming (preserving) the dead.

Maat. The goddess who stood for law, truth, and world order.

Osiris. The god who ruled the afterlife and who judged everyone who tried to get in.

Ankh. The hieroglyph representing the words "to live" and "life" (☥).

Scarab. An Egyptian beetle that represented the god of rebirth. Amulets (charms) shaped like scarabs were worn by the Egyptians for protection and to bring good luck.

WORD LIST

ANKH

ANUBIS

BOOK OF THE DEAD

CANOPIC JAR

CARTONNAGE

EMBALMERS

MAAT

MASTABA

NATRON

OSIRIS

PYRAMID

SARCOPHAGUS

SCARAB

SHABTI

R	D	J	W	A	P	B	A	R	A	C	S	D	M	N	H	Y	F	D	X
B	Z	S	A	R	C	O	P	H	A	G	U	S	K	J	Y	T	F	D	E
O	R	S	W	R	E	F	G	B	M	A	A	T	H	K	N	A	B	L	U
S	J	H	G	F	D	E	R	T	F	N	J	H	U	Y	I	J	H	G	P
I	B	V	C	D	E	R	T	Y	U	U	H	G	F	R	E	D	G	H	Y
R	E	D	S	W	F	G	T	Y	U	B	V	C	X	Z	D	F	G	H	R
I	H	G	F	T	Y	U	I	K	H	I	U	Y	T	R	F	V	C	X	A
S	W	E	R	F	G	H	F	V	D	S	O	I	U	Y	T	R	E	W	M
B	O	O	K	O	F	T	H	E	D	E	A	D	F	G	H	B	V	C	I
J	H	G	F	R	D	C	S	E	C	A	N	O	P	I	C	J	A	R	D
B	O	I	U	Y	H	G	F	R	E	W	D	I	T	B	A	H	S	D	C
V	F	R	E	D	M	A	S	T	A	B	A	M	U	J	H	T	R	E	D
L	F	R	E	F	D	Y	U	N	O	R	T	A	N	G	F	R	E	D	S
A	R	E	M	B	A	L	M	E	R	S	D	F	G	H	Y	T	R	F	E
J	S	E	R	T	Y	U	I	J	H	G	F	R	E	W	D	S	C	V	G
E	G	A	N	N	O	T	R	A	C	Y	T	R	F	D	E	R	T	Y	H

R D J W A R B A R A C S D M N H Y F D X
 B Z S A R C O P H A G U S K J Y T F D E
 O R S W R E F G B M A A T H K N A B L U
 S J H G F D E R T F N J H U Y I J H G P
 I B V C D E R T Y U U H G F R E D G H Y
 R E D S W F G T Y U B V C X Z D F G H R
 I H G F T Y U I K H I U Y T R F V C X A
 S W E R F G H F V D S O I U Y T R E W M
 B O O K O F T H E D E A D F G H B V C I
 J H G F R D C S E C A N O P I C I A R D
 B O I U Y H G F R E W D I T B A H S D C
 V F R E D M A S T A B A M U J H T R E D
 L F R E F D Y U N O R T A N G F R E D S
 A R E M B A L M E R S D F G H Y T R F E
 J S E R T Y U I J H G F R E W D S C V G
 E C A N N O T R A C Y T R F D E R T Y G



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